

THE SMOKY HILL AND REPUBLICAN UNION.

"WE JOIN OURSELVES TO NO PARTY THAT DOES NOT CARRY THE FLAG, AND KEEP STEP TO THE MUSIC OF THE UNION."

By G. W. Kingsbury.

JUNCTION, DAVIS CO., KANSAS, THURSDAY, OCT. 3, 1861.

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AN OLD MAN'S DREAM.

BY OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES.

Oh, for one hour of youthful joy!
Give back my twentieth spring!
I'd rather laugh a bright-haired boy
Than reign a gray-haired king!

Off with the wrinkled spoils of age!
Away with learning's crown!
Tear out life's wisdom—written page,
And dash its trophies down!

One moment let my life-blood stream
From boyhood's fount of flame!
Give me one giddy, reeling dream
Of life all love and fame!

—My listening angel heard the prayer,
And calmly smiling said,
"If I but touch thy silvered hair,
Thy happy wish had sped."

"But is there nothing in thy track
To bid thee fondly stay,
While the swift seasons hurry back
To find the wished-for day?"

—Ah, truest soul of womanhood!
Without thee, what were life?
One bliss I cannot leave behind:
I'll take—my—precious—wife!

—The angel took a sapphire pen
And wrote in rainbow dew:
"The man would be a boy again,
And be a husband too!"

—And is there nothing yet unsaid
Before the change appears?
Remember, all thy gifts have fled
With those dissolving years!

Why, yes, for money would recall
My fond paternal joys;
I could not bear to leave them all:
I'll take—my—girl—and—boys!

The smiling angel dropped his pen—
"Why this will never do:
The man would be a boy again,
And be a father too!"

And so I laughed—my laughter woke
The household with its noise—
And wrote my dream when morning broke,
To please the gray-haired boys.

MAKE UP YOUR MIND TO IT.

The Philadelphia Presbyterian, under the heading of "Make Up Your Mind to It," thus expresses its views on "peace propositions."

"A gentleman, not very distinguished for ardent patriotism, disclaimed against the war, as having in a large measure arrested the wheels of business, and interfered with his usual prosperity. A friend properly rebuked him in terms like these: 'This war has been in force on us. It must necessarily produce distress. As a citizen you may as well make up your mind to bear a portion of the burden. You have been accustomed to look exclusively after your personal interests; now you must enlarge your views, and aid the public cause. The very existence of the Government, under the shadow of which you have prospered, is in peril; if it falls you fall; if it prospers you will prosper. If, to escape temporary sacrifice, you would patch up a false, fictitious, and dishonorable peace, you are unworthy of the name of an American and a freeman.'

"The answer was a just one. The mercenary cry of many is, the war is ruining us, and the selfishness it betrays is the very ground on which it is attempted to form a party to frown down the war at all hazards. What is to become of our Confederacy, our Government, our future freedom, do not enter into the calculation. Surely American virtue is at a low ebb if we are not willing to make sacrifices, and to bring down our high aspirations after fortune, for the sake of our country. These are times when every good citizen should be willing to bring down his notions to a war standard. He must willingly suffer, as the people of our old Revolution did, for the sake of the country. Those who cry out for peace on any terms little dream of the sad inheritance they would leave their children in a land divided into factions and rent by interminable future wars. No; the sacrifice is nothing compared with the miseries which would be brought upon us by the splitting of our country into a number of contending communities. If such an evil is to befall us, which, may God in his mercy prevent, let it not at least come through our recreant, our low selfishness, and our base betrayal of the precious trust reposed in us."

Hon. H. P. Bennett, formerly of Nebraska, has been elected Delegate to Congress from Colorado Territory.

PROCLAMATION OF GEN. LANE.

To the People of Western Missouri, now occupied by the Kansas Brigade.

HEAD QUARTERS, KANSAS BRIGADE,)
WEST POINT, Mo., Sept. 19, 1861. }

The Commanding General has learned with deep regret that unwarrantable excesses have been committed upon your property, by persons professing to belong to the United States army, and that a portion of you have gathered in armed bands ostensibly for the simple purpose of protecting yourselves against unwarranted depredations. If this be true, if those of you thus gathered be not really traitors, if your real object in thus gathering is not in fact for the purpose of fighting your country, and its government, then you and I can come to an immediate understanding.

I am in your State in command of a large force, daily increasing, of United States troops, regularly mustered into service, and sworn to obey the rules and articles of war, which you through your representatives helped to make. We are soldiers, not thieves, or plunderers, or jayhawkers. We have entered the army to fight for a peace, to put down a rebellion, to cause the stars and stripes—your flag as well as ours—once more to float over every foot of American soil. This is our sole purpose, and when this has been accomplished in your section, we will take up our departure for fresh scenes, where the vigor of our arms may be seen and felt; until then we remain.

Do you wish peace? protection to your lives and property? the safety of your wives and little ones? Do you desire to avert from your midst the horrors of civil war? Do you ask that your neighborhood may not be the theatre of battle; your families fleeing; your men hiding; your houses desolated; your fields devastated? If you wish these blessings, listen and take my advice.

Let every man now in arms return to his home, and resume his business. Let your scattered and terrified population return. Reopen your courts, your schools, your churches. Restore the arts of peace. In short, act the part of good loyal, peace-loving American citizens; and the better to prove your claims as such, run up the American flag—before you doors. Let this be done by a concerted movement of each neighborhood, and here in the face of the world and before High Heaven I promise you that that flag which has protected American citizens on every sea, shall be your protection; that this patriotic army of mine, which you now so much fear, shall be to you what the strong-armed man is to the delicate woman by his side, a shield and a support. I will protect you against lawless plunderers and marauders from your own State, from Kansas, from anywhere. We will take you to our bosoms as we do our brethren everywhere, who are loyal as we.

A moment's reflection would convince you of the sincerity of my pledges. We want peace. Peace for ourselves and for our distracted country. If your professions are true, you want the same. You, however, are in apparent rebellion against a Government which never did you harm. Whatever lawless men may have done, that Government is wishing to defend you against them, if you will only ask it. When we have planted you secure in your possessions, that peace so much desired by both of us, will have been attained, and you and I can once more seek the bosoms of our families, fearless of any alarm. We don't desire to subjugate you, we simply ask you to pay the same respect to your country and give the same obedience to its laws that we do. Help us to bring about this blessing, and all will be well; war will leave your country, and we will leave your country, and we will again be a band of brothers, your lives and ours alike protected.

Remember, too, that we are Kansans. Our people are suspicious of your armed gatherings, and properly too. You have driven from your State our brothers for no other crime than that they loved the flag for which your fathers and ours fought side by side. You have already crossed the line and seized upon our property, both private and public. You have hung our citizens. For our own security, then, if for no other reasons, your bands must and shall be dispersed.

Be not afraid to take the course I have suggested. In truth your armed bodies are no protection to you, but the reverse; their existence brings us among you; superior in numbers, in arms, equipments, in money, and everything necessary to carry on war. They must eventually be crushed; it is only a question of time, and in the meantime you suffer. Be not afraid of Kansas; when you return to you duty and cease to threaten her citizens, she will unite with you to put down jayhawking, and every lawlessness. Her people want no difficulty with you, unless you engage in this wicked rebellion, inaugurated by that restless State, the maker of all mischief—South Carolina. When peace is once restored between you, the whole strength of the Federal Government will be exercised to preserve it. Should you, however, take up arms and fight you flag, Kansas will see her soil drenched in blood before she would make peace with you on any terms.

Now hold meetings among yourselves, and

consider these propositions. Reflect and decide that it is better for you to break up these small guerilla parties, that only bring you trouble. Let your old men, your men of property, your men of authority, restrain your young men, send them to their homes, and put them to useful occupations. Do this and whatever property our necessities as an army may require will be paid for, not in worthless Confederate scrip, or Jackson bonds, but in good money. Such property as we have heretofore taken, has not been paid for, because you were in arms. Lay them down and our conduct toward you will be immediately changed. Listen not to the idle demagogues, who for the sake of an empty military command are urging you to destruction. Choose for yourselves under the assurance, that if you stay at home attending to your lawful pursuits, you will receive more protection than all the shot-guns in the land can afford you. Send to me committees of your influential citizens, men on whom you can rely. I will meet and confer with them and endeavor to arrange with them a plan to satisfy you of my sincerity. Send in your complaints, a statement of your wrongs, and I will redress them. Let your county commissioners, your magistrates, your sheriffs, visit me that we may talk this matter over face to face.

Should you, however, disregard my advice, the stern visitations of war will be meted out to the rebels and their allies. I shall then be convinced that your arming for protection is a sham, and rest assured that the traitor where caught shall receive a traitor's doom. The cup of mercy has been exhausted. Treason hereafter will be treated as treason. The massacre of innocent women and children by black-hearted traitors lately burning a bridge on the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, has satisfied us that a traitor will perpetrate crimes which devils would shudder to commit; they shall be blotted from existence and sent to that Hell which yawns for their reception.

The two roads are open to you. People of Western Missouri, choose ye between them; the one will lead you to peace and plenty the other to destruction.

J. H. LANE,
Commanding Kan. Brig.
By T. J. ANDERSON, Lieut. Egts, Acting
Asst Adj't General.

LETTER FROM GEN. BUTLER.

U. S. STEAM FRIGATE MINNESOTA,)
CAPE HATTERAS, Aug. 27, 1861. }

MY DEAR FRIEND—I have received your note, as well as those of many others of my true friends in Massachusetts, asking my opinion about political questions, and some kindly suggesting my name as a candidate for Governor, at the ensuing election. I reply to you as representing them all, because our intimacy will permit me frankness than would seem meet toward those less closely connected. As I have stated to you, and as I have publicly repeated, when I left home, I left all politics, in a party sense of the term, behind me, and I now know no politics in any sense, save as represented by the question—How best to preserve the Union and restore the country in its integrity. Peace is desirable to all, and to none more so than the soldier who has left his friends and his home to do his duty to his country. But however desirable, it is not to be purchased upon any terms, save the recognition of the authority of the Federal Government over every inch of territory which ever belonged to it. Upon no condition whatever, other than this, would I consent to peace. A peace involving the disintegration of the Union, or until the supremacy of the Government is forever established, would be simply a declaration of perpetual war of sections. Were the Southern Confederacy to-day acknowledged in the fullness of good faith, two months would not elapse before causes of war would arise, sufficient not only to justify, but to demand a renewal of the conflict. Not two months have passed, in the last ten years at least, in which outrages have not been committed upon Northern men in the South, which had they been perpetrated by a foreign nation, would have demanded a redress of grievances, under pain of a suspension of diplomatic relations. But we have borne these outrages because there was no tribunal to the arbitrament of which we could submit them, and it was against the genius of our people to appeal to arms. Therefore I see with pain upon the part of some of those with whom I have acted in political organizations, a disposition to advocate peaceful settlements wherein there can be no peace. Therefore this war must go on, not for the purpose of subjugation—but if those who have commenced it bring upon themselves that condition as an incident, it will only be another illustration of the fact of sowing the wind. Besides there are no other politics.

On the matter of the nomination, I cannot consent that my name shall be used by any party. While on some things, as you are aware, I do not agree with the principles upon which both the State and the National Administration were inaugurated, yet we are a long way past that. The Republican party having won a political victory, both in the State and in the nation, is entitled to the patriotic endeavor of every man to give it a fair trial in the administration of the government, and in it that it should, as it does, take the

lead in official positions. And now there is left nothing for us to contend against, save any corruption, inefficiency, or impropriety of administration, which I doubt not would at once be rebuked by Republicans as well by Democrats. But as far as regards the personnel of administration in the State, I believe Governor Andrew has endeavored faithfully, zealously and efficiently to put our Commonwealth on the side of the nation, and to sustain the Union. Therefore, for one, would not desire to see a change in the Executive, although I doubt not the people will demand changes in the personnel of the minor officers. I do not say that I would vote for Governor Andrew, but were I at home, I would not vote against him. Let it be understood, that without distinction of party, and without raising party issues, all men who love the Union are determined to stand by it, and by the country, until this rebellion is quelled, and then we may hereafter divide as we please upon the minor differences of administration of government.

To you, my dear friends, I need urge no justification for this course. You will appreciate it, for you are aware of the sacrifice both of feeling and of position, I made a year ago in the earnest endeavor to save the country from this calamity, which I then partly foresaw, and, acting in the best light, I had endeavored to prevent. And I am ready to make a like sacrifice now to repel that which I then sought to avert. I need to thank you and others of my friends for this among other kindnesses you have shown me. Very truly yours,

BENJ. F. BUTLER.
F. A. Hildreth, Esq.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION FOR SOLDIERS.

To enable those who may have claims upon the United States, for monies due deceased officers and soldiers, on account of military services rendered, whether in the regular or volunteer service, to obtain the same, with the least delay, the following information is furnished:

If the deceased was married, the order of payment will be—1st, to his widow; 2nd, if no widow, to child or children, (if minors, by guardian); if no children, then, 3rd, to the father; 4th, the mother; 5th, to the brothers and sisters, collectively; and, lastly, to the heirs general.

Payments will be made to administrators, in preference to heirs, when regularly appointed, and if it appears the next of kin assent to the same. If the administration was granted upon the application of a creditor of the deceased, proof of the indebtedness must accompany the letters, as payment will not be made beyond the amount of the indebtedness shown.

To satisfy the accounting officers that the person claiming is entitled to the money in the character he or she claims, the depositions of two credible witnesses will be required, setting forth that they are acquainted with the claimant, the relation held to the deceased, and that the deponents are disinterested. Which depositions must be subscribed and sworn to before some judge, commissioner, notary public, or justice of the peace, duly authorized to administer oaths, accompanied by the certificate of such judge, commissioner, notary public, or justice of the peace, with his seal of office if he has one; and if not, by the certificate and seal of some clerk of a court of record, within whose jurisdiction the said justice resides and acts.

The claimant must also make a written application, verified in like manner, setting forth his or her name, age, residence, and connection to the deceased.

If the soldier died married, it must be so stated in the applications of those claiming to be the parents, brothers or sisters.

Proof of marriage (record evidence, if possible) must always accompany the applications of those claiming to be the widows. Particular attention is directed to the requirements that the letters of administration shall show upon whose request they are granted; if by next of kin, their assent; if by creditors, proof of their indebtedness must accompany the letters.

Legatees should always accompany their claim by the original will or a duly certified copy, with probate of the same. Where letters testamentary, or of administration, or guardianship, are forwarded, they must be certified to be true copies by the clerk of the court, or officer granting them, with the seal annexed as above, or its absence accounted for.

Discharged Soldiers.—In all cases where the soldier has been discharged, the captain's descriptive certificate must be forwarded to this office, or its absence satisfactorily accounted for. The certificate of an officer of the army as to the soldier's identity in addition, to his own affidavit will be deemed sufficient. Where such a certificate cannot be procured, the testimony of two credible disinterested witnesses must be adduced, as in the case of deceased soldiers.

Mode of Payment.—Payments will be made by an order from the accounting officers, on the Paymaster of the army most convenient to the resident of the claimant. Such order will command the money at par in almost every town in the United States. Such order will require the signature of the claimant on its face before it will be paid.

Mode of Presenting Claims.—All claimants wishing to obtain information or to present claims, can communicate with the

war office by mail, and will receive as speedy a reply as the office will allow.—The Government pays all postage on such communications, whether received or transmitted by this office.

A compliance with the above rules will ensure a prompt and certain settlement of all claims.

From the Boston Journal.
LETTER FROM THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER.

The following letter from the brave and patriotic Meagher was received this evening. His enthusiasm in the good cause will not fail to stir up his countrymen to action:

"HEAD QUARTERS IRISH BRIGADE,
663 Broadway, Sept. 11, 1861.

"MY DEAR TREANOR—I have this moment sent you word by the wires that, very probably I shall send you the name of a Colonel to-morrow. In the meanwhile work away like a trooper, and mind what I urged upon you—don't enlist any but decent, intelligent, steady and brave young fellows—no rowdies, no loafers, no broken down political hacks and hirelings, for God's sake, and the sake of the country! We are getting on gloriously here. Within a fortnight our three regiments—one of them being a regiment of flying artillery—will be complete. I have telegraphed to my friend, Sergeant Tom O'Neill, requesting and authorizing him to raise a squadron of one hundred men. Should he do so, if he has no objection, we shall bring him along here, for we shall all be glad to have the dashing Irish dragoon protecting our guns.

"I purpose being in Boston in the course of ten days or a fortnight, and will deliver an address on the National Cause, the Stars and Stripes, and the Irish Brigade. The glorious three in glorious unity must win. No retreat next time. 'Stand or fall—victory or death—but no retreat—no retreat.' That's the marching and rallying cry the next fight we have. Heavens! isn't it glorious to have such a country, and such a cause, and such a flag to battle for! The Irishman who is not with us in this contest—with heart and soul—let him never utter another syllable about the liberty of Ireland. If he will not stand up to strike, or at all events to cheer, for the good great cause which is now in fierce debate upon the banks of the Potomac, he will never have the heart and soul to face the red tempter for the cause that is still more desperately in peril.

"I remain, my dear Treanor, ever faithfully your friend,

THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER.
"To B. S. Treanor, Esq., Boston."

THE ACTION OF KENTUCKY.

The course of events in Kentucky is highly cheering to all true friends of the country, and if it continues to advance in the direction now indicated, must powerfully contribute to strengthen the government to crush out the Rebellion and restore peace and security to the Union. The position of that State has been most keenly watched by the Confederate conspirators from the very commencement of the struggle, and the Federal authorities have not over estimated her importance. Her situation between the contending parties, her population, her resources, the mental and physical vigor of her sons, necessarily give her great weight in the conflict of arms between the Government and the rebel State. Her Union men have had to pass through a series of thorny trials, but she is now emerging from her condition of doubt and gloom in a manner worthy of her former renown, showing how seriously she has considered the crisis, and that the life and grave of Henry Clay are cherished as a sacred legacy, and afford her stalwart sons the serene light by which they vow to be guided in council and on the battle field. The patriotic determination of her people is well represented by her living statesmen, who scornfully discard the leadership of Breckinridge, Powell and Burnett, who have sought to lead them into the quagmire of Secession and war for the supremacy of the Cotton States.

True to his traitorous sympathies, Governor Magoffin, after promising in his message that he would not thwart, but obey, the will of the people of Kentucky, vetoed the Union resolutions passed by the Legislature some days since. But the Legislature speedily passed the resolutions over his head by a vote of three to one. The passage of these resolutions by a Legislature fresh from the people, and chosen to act on this very subject, forms a most important point in our struggle with the insurgents. They request the Governor "to call out the military force of the State to expel and drive out" the so-called Southern Confederate forces. They invoke the United States "to give that aid and assistance, that protection against invasion, which is granted to each one of the States by the 4th section of the 4th article of the Constitution of the United States." They request Gen. Anderson "to enter immediately upon the active discharge of his duties in this military district," which includes the whole of Kentucky; and they appeal to the people of the State, "by the ties of patriotism, by the ties of common interest and common defense, by the remembrances of the past, and by the hopes of future national existence," to assist in the defense of the Union and the Constitu-

tion. By this action Kentucky recovers a proud position before the country and the world. By it she not only proves true her former luminous history, but if followed in the direction she proposes, will add pages more brilliant than any which have preceded them. By this action she stands where the motto inscribed on her State seal, by the founder of the State, placed her. That motto is, "United we stand, divided we fall." The splendid ring of her patriotic metal is heard in the following words of one of the noblest of her sons, spoken last week, the day before the Legislature resolved to remove the rebel troops from the State:

"The only proper committee for the Legislature to send to the rebel troops who have invaded the soil of Kentucky, is General Anderson and every soldier he can raise in the State and summon from the neighboring States of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois. The crisis is come—let there not be a moment's hesitation or delay. Strike at the rebels, both from abroad and at home, with the swiftness and force of a thunderbolt."

TROUBLE ON THE FRONTIER.

Late advices from the frontier represent that five thousand Indians are encamped on the forks of the Republican river Kansas, and are perpetrating constant outrages upon the property and persons of pioneer settlers. It is said that extensive robberies have been repeatedly committed, and several families have been murdered. The Omaha Nebraskan of the 5th inst. makes loud complaint respecting this painful condition of affairs, and implores the speedy interposition of the government. From other sources, intelligence of the same startling purport and cries of relief reach us. Doubtless, the matter has already been fully brought to the attention of the national authorities, who have taken the necessary step in the case. Nebraska has furnished three companies of cavalry for suppressing the rebellion and Kansas has thus early won imperishable laurels for the bravery of her regiments in the field. The government cannot, therefore, lose an instant or spare any needed effort in relieving our frontier settlers from the terror and mischief inflicted by vindictive Indian hordes. The troubles of the country will tend to embolden these barbarians to gather in great numbers for pillage and slaughter. Their first demonstrations should therefore be summarily and signally punished, that immensely increased cost to us and suffering to them may be spared hereafter. [Mo. Democrat.]

PROCLAMATION OF BRIG. GEN. ANDERSON.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 21.

Kentuckians! Called by the Legislature of Kentucky, my native State, I hereby assume command of this Department. I come to enforce and not to make laws; and, God willing, to protect your property and your lives. The enemies of our country have dared to invade our soil—Kentucky is in danger. She has vainly striven to keep peace with her neighbors. Our State is now invaded by those who professed to be our friends, but now seek to conquer her. No true son of Kentucky can longer hesitate as to his duty to his State and country. The invaders must, God willing, be expelled. The leader of the hostile forces who now approach, is, I regret to say, a Kentuckian making war upon Kentuckians! Let all past differences of opinion be overlooked. Every one who now rallies to the support of our Union and our State, is a friend. Rally then, my countrymen, around the flag our fathers loved and which has shielded us so long. I call you to arms for self-defense, and for the protection of all that is dear to freemen. Let us trust to God and do our duty as did our fathers.

(Signed) P. ANDERSON,
Brig. Gen. U. S. A.

Gov. Magoffin issued a proclamation ordering Gen. Thomas L. Crittenden to execute the purposes contemplated by the recent resolutions of the Kentucky Legislature, in reference to the expulsion of invaders, and Gen. Crittenden has ordered the militia to be mustered into service forthwith.

A letter of the President has just turned up, written to Secretary Cameron, in regard to the appointment of Senator Lane, of Kansas, as Brigadier-General. In this letter he discards all circumspection of red tape, and declares that the government wants just such a man out west, and adds, "We had better appoint him to-day, and send him off to raise his force." The closing of the letter is significant, and it will be well if all the newly appointed volunteer officers will remember it. "Tell him," says the President, "When he starts to put it through, not to be writing or telegraphing back here, but put it through."

Speaking of the method adopted by government to confiscate the negro property of rebels, the Washington Republican remarks that slaves are a description of property, which this Government cannot confiscate in any other way than by liberating them, and for the plain reason, that it cannot turn negro trader. It cannot sell men, and must therefore liberate them, if it determines to confiscate them where they have been held as property. This is the reason why slaves are named as all, either in the confiscating act, or in the conflicting proclamation of Gen. Fremont.